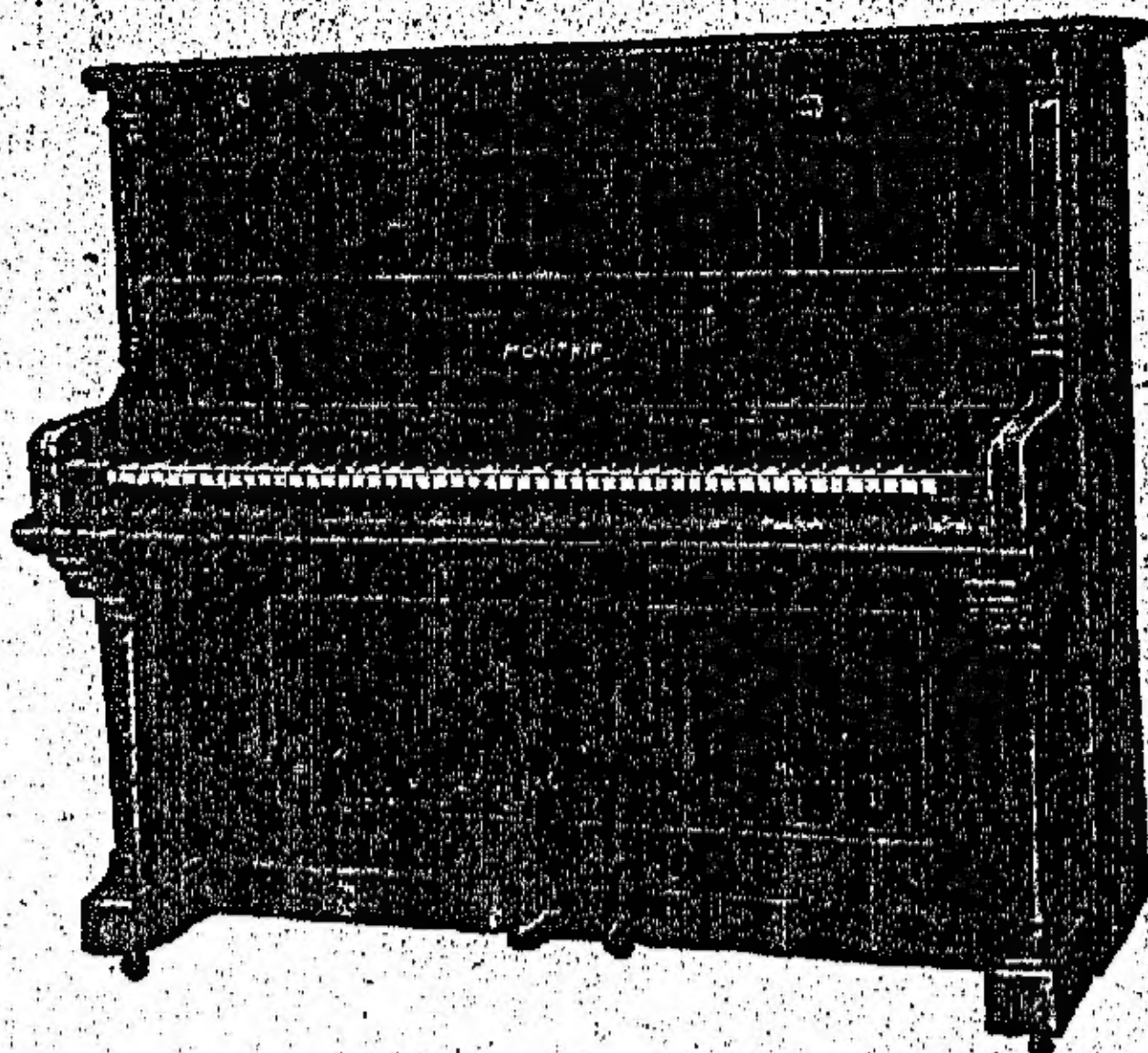


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Made from a cool thin fabric that lets the air through. Cut on full free lines that prevent tightness at any point.

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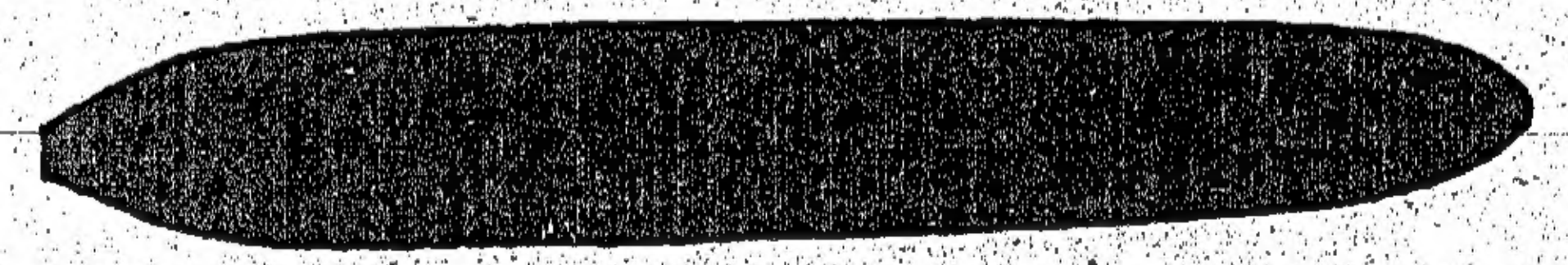
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[1231]

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[1231]

THE CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNAL.

EIGHTH MEETING.

EIGHT MEN SET FREE OUT OF TWENTY-SEVEN.

A meeting of the Hongkong Conscription Tribunal was held at the Council Chamber yesterday, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., presiding over a full attendance of members.

Twenty-seven cases were under consideration, and out of these eight men were set free for active service, the eight including the three men from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for whom substitutes had been found and who have already left the Colony. Their names were upon the agenda paper, but, of course, they did not appear before the Tribunal. The results, briefly stated, were as follows:—

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

J. A. Ridgway } Already left.
R. T. Parton }
J. H. Ramsay }
D. M. Ross, exempt.
R. E. Sedgwick, exempt.
M. A. Murray, exempt.
W. Ross, exempt.
G. E. Towns, exempt.
G. B. Dunnett, exempt.
E. Wilken, exempt.
H. R. Northey, exempt.
P. S. Cassidy, exempt.
A. Morse, exempt.
T. W. Doyle, exempt.

The following from the Bank have been rejected as unfit:—W. B. P. Thursfield, A. C. Leith, T. G. F. Fleming, T. M. Leitch and A. Balen.

TALKOO SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

E. J. Beck, no exemption.
A. Nicol, no exemption.
C. Young, no exemption.
W. C. Jackson, exempt.
J. McCubbin, exempt.
J. McIntyre, exempt.
J. Muirhead, exempt.
H. C. Resker, exempt.
W. P. Seath, exempt.
J. Sloan, exempt.

The following have been rejected as unfit:—R. Dunley, C. B. Sullivan, M. O'Brien and T. Bateman.

MESSRS W. S. BAILEY & CO.

T. Ramsay, exempt.

The following have been rejected as unfit:—A. C. B. Pike and D. A. Goodwin.

MESSRS LEVER BROS., LTD.

L. D. MacNicol, no exemption.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO.

A. G. Graham, no exemption.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK.

The first cases considered were those of the assistants of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:—D. M. Ross, R. E. Sedgwick, M. A. Murray, W. Ross, G. E. Towns, G. B. Dunnett, E. Wilken, J. H. Ramsay, H. R. Northey, P. S. Cassidy, A. Morse, J. A. Ridgway, E. T. Barton and T. W. Doyle. Mr. N. J. Stabb appeared on behalf of the Bank.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Stabb)—We have read the papers that you sent us very carefully, and we see that you put it to us that, both in Imperial interests and in the essential interests of the Colony, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ought to be effectively maintained. The Tribunal, Mr. Stabb, will not ask you to say anything more about the importance of the Bank. You put it to us that it will be impracticable to carry on the business of the Bank effectively with a further reduction of the British staff, unless, of course, the men are replaced.

Mr. STABB—That is so.

The CHAIRMAN—We see from the papers, though we know, of course, without the papers, that Hongkong is the head office of the Bank, and that the branches depend upon Hongkong for men in case of need. We gather, also, that the work of the Bank has even increased during the war and the British staff, both in Hongkong and in the East, generally, has decreased.

Mr. STABB—Decreased considerably.

The CHAIRMAN—We also understand that during the last few days, the Bank has obtained, locally, the services of three medically unfit men, and that consequently three fit men, whose names are on the list before us, left yesterday or the day before by the *Empress of Japan* for military service. That reduces the number of those that we have to deal with to-day to eleven. We have read very carefully the Bank's war record with regard to men. These papers show that the pre-war staff in Hongkong, at the outbreak of war, was 29 Europeans and 33 Portuguese, and a large Chinese staff.

To-day, the European staff, including the three substitute men that we have just mentioned, is 23. The Portuguese staff, has, on the other hand, been increased to 47, and the Chinese staff is practically as before. The number of men who have previously left the Hongkong office for military service is, I think, seven plus the three who have just gone.

Mr. STABB—Twelve altogether, counting those who were away on leave.

The CHAIRMAN—They were on leave at the outbreak of war and did not return. Besides those there are 28 others, we understand, who have gone from the Eastern offices, and a further 30 who were training in the London office at the outbreak of war.

Mr. STABB—They are all in France.

The CHAIRMAN—The Bank has lately engaged in London five men, discharged from the Army, of whom three are now on the way out, and we understand that the Bank intends to release an equal number of fit men from the Eastern staff.

Mr. STABB—As soon as they get settled down. That, of course, does not necessarily apply to the head office only.

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Major MORGAN—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is the last of the Banks to be considered. The first to be considered was the Chartered Bank of India. There were seven men of military age—four fit and three unfit. Of these the Tribunal refused exemption in the case of two. The Mercantile Bank has a staff of three, all of military age, one of them unfit, and the Tribunal took one from that Bank. Then there was the International Bank, with a staff of four men of military age, two fit and two unfit. Though the military authorities only claimed one, the Tribunal gave them both. In the case of the Hongkong Bank, we have a total of 19—1 say 13, because the three men who have just gone away have been replaced, one by a fully trained banker, and the other two by substitutes who will soon become efficient. This is the premier bank in the Colony and undoubtedly its importance is well-known and recognised. I think, however, having taken men as mentioned from the smaller Banks it is only fair that some men should be taken from this Bank. For the reasons stated, I urge that at least two men should be non-exempted.

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Major Morgan made no claim. After some consultation the Chairman announced that the decision of the Tribunal was that Mr. Ramsay would be exempted.

Mr. Lewis—I wish to put it clearly before the Tribunal that as far as Mr. Ramsay is concerned it is simply a question—whether the Tribunal has now decided—as to whether he is more important here than he would be as a private soldier.

Mr. Bailey—In justice to Mr. Ramsay and to Mr. Goodwin I would like to say that some time ago both told me that they considered every man possible should be spared by the Company to go to the Front. Mr. Ramsay, when he put it to me, seriously thought of leaving. I told him that he would get no pay if he left me, but it was not a question of salary with him but a question of duty. He took the view that if Britain lost the war there would be no business, and unless the firm had taken up Admiralty work, he would have gone salary or no salary. The same attitude was adopted by Mr. Goodwin. In justice to them both I think I ought to say that.

MESSRS. LEVER BROS., LTD.

The case of Mr. L. D. MacNicol was the last considered. The Chairman (to Mr. MacNicol)—We have read the letter you sent us and the form you filled in. We understand the Company are agents for the sale in China of soap manufactured by Lever Bros. and other associated factories. The Company puts it that the business is of Imperial importance because the manufacture of soap in England produces as a by-product, glycerine, which is used for explosives. The only connection of the China Company with glycerine, we understand, is that the more soap sold in China the more will have to be manufactured in England, and, therefore, the more glycerine will be produced.

Mr. MacNicol—That is so.

The Chairman—Am I right in supposing that the export of soap from England to China has very largely decreased?

Mr. MacNicol—I have not the figures at hand. The imports at this end have increased during the war. We have factories in Australia, Japan and a good number in America.

The Chairman—We have an extract from a letter here which reads, "I have not consulted the head office as to the staff going away and, therefore, I do not know what their views will be."

Mr. MacNicol—That is from the Managing Director in Shanghai. When he refers to the Head Office he means Port Sunlight. It is an answer to a personal letter of mine in which I made an application to go home.

The Chairman—Before the war there were three Europeans in this office, which was then in Canton. Now you are the whole staff in South China?

Mr. MacNicol—Yes.

The Chairman—Formerly Messrs. Harry Wicking acted as agents for Lever Bros., did they not?

Mr. MacNicol—In Hongkong, and they are still agents here. My business is South China. Hongkong is merely a convenient centre. I work entirely apart from Messrs. Wicking, but we work from their address.

The Chairman—You volunteered before the Military Commission and we understand that it is your duty to the Company to say you cannot be spared?

Mr. MacNicol—Personally I should like to go, but I am in a strange position.

Major Morgan claimed non-exemption. The Tribunal considered the matter in private and subsequently the Chairman announced that no exemption would be granted.

AN EXPLANATION.

Before the Tribunal adjourned, the Chairman said—The Tribunal has received a letter from Messrs. Powell & Co. very frankly correcting an erroneous statement made to the Tribunal during the enquiry into their case, the erroneous statement being that the work of re-furnishing the *Empress of Asia* and the *Empress of Russia* had been completely done by themselves, whereas they found that this re-furnishing was, in fact, done partly by themselves and partly by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. This confirms a remark made at the time by the Tribunal that work of this kind was also done by other firms in the Colony, and does not alter the decision of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal then adjourned until Monday at 3.30.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

HARD LINES ON THE POOR MAN.

An old Chinese was summoned by Mr. Eldridge, of the P.W.D., for erecting a building without furnishing plans to the P.W.D.

Mr. Eldridge asked the Magistrate to make an order for the demolition of the building.

Mr. Wood replied that it was hard lines on the poor man, and he remanded the case for further consideration.

IN VICTORIA BARRACKS WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Two Chinese were charged with unlawfully entering Victoria Barracks without a permit.

A sergeant who found the two men stated that they were in the billiard-room. The main gate was open to the public, but defendants had entered through another gate.

Defendants said they did not know it was a prohibited area.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe fined defendants \$5 each.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of a box of clothing.

Inspector Kent stated that the first defendant was arrested in Possession Street, carrying the box, and when questioned, he took the detective to a house in Circular Quay, where was the second defendant, who, he said, gave the box to him. The second man denied this. Inspector Kent applied for a few days' remand, as he was under the impression that the box had been stolen from the Ferry Wharf and that the owner would come forward to claim it.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$50 each.

THEFT OF CLOTHING.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from the servants' quarters at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

A *likung* stated that he saw the defendant walking along Hankow Road, carrying a bundle. Witness stopped defendant and questioned him, but defendant struggled with witness and tried to escape. Witness blew his police whistle and, with the assistance of several other men, managed to take defendant to the Police Station. On the way, defendant bit him severely. At the station it was found that defendant had broken into the servants' quarters.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour for theft and to one month for assault, the sentences to run consecutively.

Another man was charged with stealing a quantity of clothes from his friend, with whom he was living.

It was stated that defendant was arrested in Queen's Road, carrying the clothes.

Defendant said he was out of work for two or three days and needed money.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

BLASTING OPERATIONS.

A Chinese contractor was summoned for carrying out blasting operations without a permit.

Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., said that blasting operations were being carried out at Chatham Path, despite the fact that the contractor had been fined a fortnight previously for the same offence. In the present case, over a dozen side railings had been considerably damaged, as well as the trees and the ground.

Defendant said he was not aware that his permit had been cancelled or withdrawn.

Mr. Edwards said the permit expired on June 30th, and defendant sent it in for renewal. The Magistrate: Does the permit cover the area in which blasting operations were being carried out? Mr. Edwards: Not exactly. The permit covers a certain area, but the contractor had exceeded it. Besides, he is not allowed to cut stones in that area. The work had been done in a very careless manner, and he had been instructed to ask for the maximum penalty.

Mr. J. R. Wood said he did not think Mr. Edwards was entitled to do that, and fined defendant \$100.

A FAMOUS FLAG.

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes has presented the flag which professed the sending of the famous message, "St. George for England," to the ships assembled for the attack on Zeebrugge on March 22nd to St. George's Church, Canterbury. In an accompanying letter the Admiral writes: "I feel it is very fitting that the flag should rest in St. George's Church in the mother country of England."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 983 Sapper T. Kelly was enrolled on 10th July, 1918, and posted to Eng. Co.

No. 983 Private A. Abbey was enrolled on 18th July, 1918, and posted to "B" Co., No. 5 Platoon.

No. 297 Pte. R. Buchan, "A" Co., and No. 761 Pte. T. J. Fisher, Mounted Section, are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, the former dated 16th July, 1918, and the latter to date from date of departure.

LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. F. Pierce Grove, "B" Co., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918.

No. 280 C.S.M. J. H. Ramsay, "A" Co., and No. 471 Pte. L. S. Lovely, Mounted Section, attached Engineer Co., are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17th July, 1918.

Lieut. W. H. Whiteley, Eng. Co., is granted 2 months' leave, on medical grounds, from date of departure.

Gnr. G. N. do Rosa, Arty. Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10th June, 1918.

Pte. K. B. Reid, Mounted Section, is granted 8 weeks' leave on urgent business, from 18th July, 1918.

The leave granted to Lieut. R. J. Stevenson, *vide* Corps Order No. 3, dated 16th July, 1918, is cancelled.

REVERSION.

No. 483 Lieut. C. F. Aucott reverts to the ranks at his own request. ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 22nd July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.

Thursday, 25th July:—

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 26th July:—

7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.

5.30 p.m. Left Half Co. New Layers' Class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPT. W. RUSSELL.

19th to 26th July:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. 2nd-Lieut. Kill, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overdone and Parsons, R.F., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3 at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R.F., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Pay and Travelling expenses for June are now ready at Captain Russell's Office.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES "A" COMPANY.

Monday, 22nd July:—

5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Cricket Ground. The following will attend:—Ptes. Blair, McIntyre, Stubbs, Sutherland, A. E. Wood, Abney, Falconer, Hayward, Hosie, MacFarlane, Bridger, Earle, and Griffin, also Corporals Edgumbe and MacKichan and Lieut. Corrie.

Perry and Brown. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches. N.C.O.s need not carry rifles or pouches.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

The following will attend:—All N.C.O.s, also Ptes. Chapman, Digby, Kent, Lancaster, Wilson, H. M. Webb, B. M. Webb, J. E. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Newall and Young.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 26th July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches. "A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches and 15 rounds dummies.

5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instruction in T.E.T. Dress: Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 25th July:—

5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress: Drill order.

Monday, 22nd July:—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress: Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress: as above.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MY CALL TO THE ARMY.

"THE WRENCH" AS VIEWED BY A RECLUSE.

[BY WILLIAM CHAMFION.]

I have neither wife nor children to leave; nor will a home be broken up by my call to the Army. Yet I speak of the wrench; and no matter how exaggerated a term this may undoubtedly appear to many, it will certainly prove a wrench to me when I leave the little rooms in which I have spent an argosy of pleasant hours.

I am a student. Books have been to a great extent my life—as those who lead the life of a recluse will appreciate. No matter what tragedy has come to me I have had my share of sorrow and of anguish, books have proved a never-failing solace. The voices of those who had plumbed the depths of misery centuries before me have cheered my existence and bid me be of good courage when life seemed utterly bare of even the minor joys.

When I become a soldier I must bid farewell to my books; that is, I shall no longer be able to delight my eyes with their goodly appearance upon the well-filled shelves or to handle at will a volume which by long possession and many readings I have learned to love. Still, abiding faith in the wisdom of those who had which books have stored my mind; and there are whole passages steeped in strange beauty and replete with the subtle harmonies which the masters have impecably contrived, each more than eager to respond to my call.

MONOTONY'S ANTIDOTE. There are sentences—the *modre vino* of literature—from Sir Thomas Browne and bizarre conceits from Robert Burton that I know will gladly hasten to defeat the fell intent of monotony; and surely there are poems Augustan and Elizabethan which cannot desert me in a time of stress.

Now, if I were a younger man—but I have dropped my anchors, and these are holding firmly, so that I cannot hope to break away from my moorings without regret. Yet I trust that, fortified by the wisdom and the inspiration which I have near by on these heavily laden shelves, I shall feel conscious of nothing discredit to manhood. It has grown late for me and my contemporaries to embark on so bold and perilous an enterprise, and it is improbable that we should venture were not the occasion imperative—quite apart from the fact that in this instance it is the country's will which we readily obey. We have not forgotten Thucydides and the Athenians.

I am a little perplexed as to the book I shall take with me. There is the "Pilgrim's Progress," which I know almost by rote. Now and then Bacon's Essays put forward a seemingly unanswerable claim. "Some Fruits of Solitude," by William Penn, that shrewd Quaker, is the quaint deliverance which trained the affection and esteem of Stevenson. It is not to be despised as a fitting companion for the contemplative mind. But I believe I shall finally decide upon a tiny edition of the Odes of Horace, with Conington's translations, bound in leather, pliable, and altogether proper for the pocket of a soldier's tunic. One can never tire of Horace; he has what is singularly appropriate for every difficult mood.

The man who desires fifty in the near distance may retain a boyish delight in the reading of romance, but eyes that have become dull and hair that has grown grey forbid any dreams of himself as a knight-errant. His days for the joust have disappeared. With all the courage he can muster and all the resolution he can summon he will bow to destiny, recalling those ancient but still cheering words: "Foran et hoc olim meminisse juvabit."

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.D.E.

INSPECTORS AND SERGEANTS.

The D.S.P. (R.) requires the attendance of all Inspectors and Sergeants (other than Chief and Staff Inspector and Staff Sergeants) at this office at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, July 24th.

DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

Attention is drawn to Orders of July 11th. Members will be held personally responsible for non-possession of a copy as from the 20th instant.

By Order. T. F. HUGHES, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant, Hongkong, July 19th, 1918.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress: as above.

Friday, 26th July:—

7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 22nd July:—

6.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 25th July:—

6.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.

Tuesday, 23rd July:—

5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigues.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 22nd, and Friday, 26th July:—

6.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Osberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. LEARD.

Corpl. C. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20th July, 1918.

Engler L. Graham is granted 1 month's leave from 20th July, 1918.

Drummer H. Joseph is granted 2 months' leave from 18th July, 1918.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 24th July:—

5.00 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

G. E. Szwarc, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 19th July, 1918.

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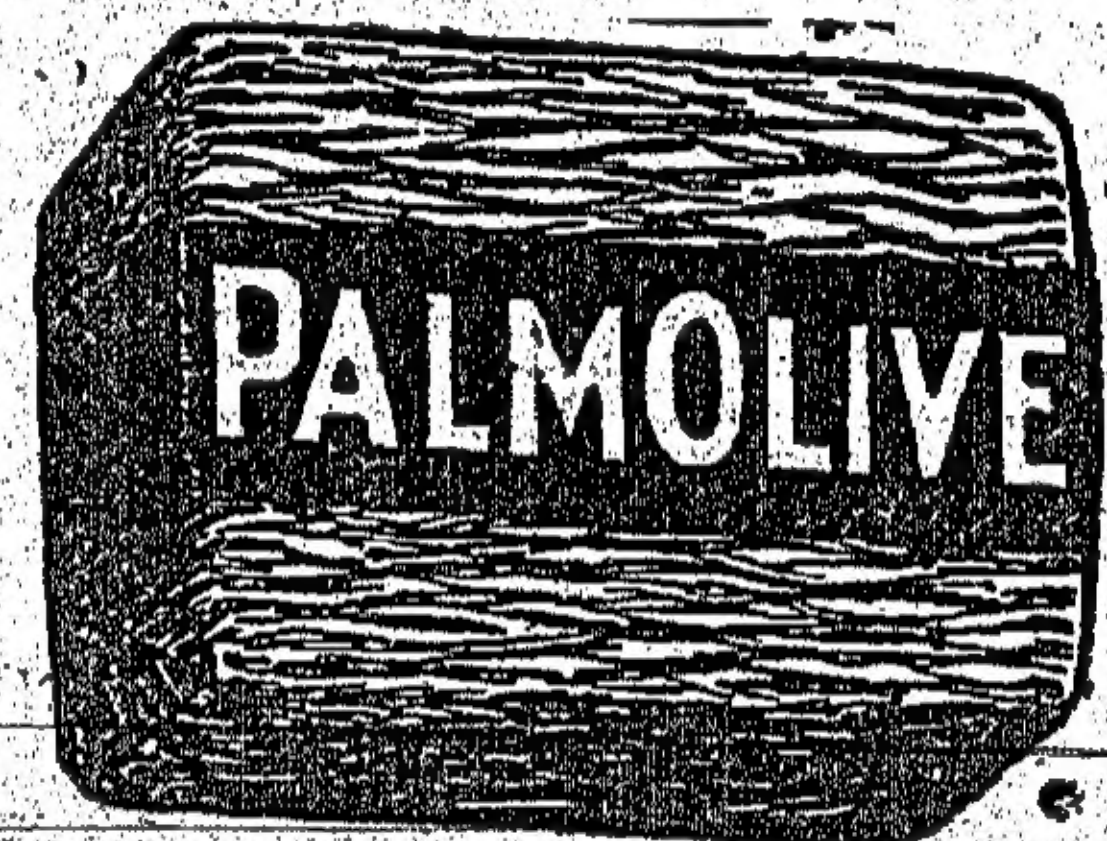
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CARGO from EUROPE and intermediate ports ex ss. "ANDRE LEBON". Consignees are informed that they will be required to sign an average bond, and a provisional contribution of 50% is to be paid before a signature of Bills of Lading can be given.

Inspection of damaged cargo will take place at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas (Marine Surveyors) on the 24th July, at 10 A.M., when all Consignees are requested to attend.

F. RADAMELLE, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1918. [213]

SS "ANDRE LEBON"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

In connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining unloaded after the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. RADAMELLE, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1918. [2]

SS "PORTHOS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

In connection with above Steamer Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

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All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

F. RADAMELLE, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1918. [3]

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[2022]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE AND HALF DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to the 24th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2220]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be Payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, 1918, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 19th, to FRIDAY, the 26th July, 1918 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

The HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD., General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 10th July, 1918. [2221]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. It is a Penalty for non-compliance in a fine not exceeding \$50.

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[19]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 20th JULY, 1918

MODERN GUNS AND EXPLOSIVES.

It has taken very little time to burst the bubble reputation acquired by the German gun used to bombard Paris. The experts of the Allies—and, indeed, the general public as far as they are able to understand the technicalities involved—now know everything that can be known about this piece of artillery. There is nothing about the weapon that shows any real inventive talent; its development is due to the mania of the Germans for advertisement, to the fact that a target large enough to fire at exists, and to the delight with which our enemies indulge in methods of warfare which other nations refuse to consider. The Germans have studied and written more about human psychology than any other people, yet they understand it less. No doubt their High Command would agree that, from a military point of view, the long-range gun has been almost useless and certainly far more trouble and expense than the actual number of casualties would warrant. "But," say the sponsors of the gun to each other, "it is having a moral effect. It is heartening our own people, and it is making the Parisians clamour for peace." For a time, it is true, it may delight the Germans, but the truth will ultimately penetrate even into minds saturated with a childish belief in the genius of their military men. As for the Parisians, the brutal murder of women and children in their midst is only hardening their hearts. The long-range gun, in common with the submarine and other inhuman methods of warfare, will be paid for at the Peace Conference.

The remarkable fact is that, despite the unparalleled incentive offered to experts, and the highly specialised training which they possess, there have not been any new discoveries of any moment in connection with explosives during recent years. The nations now at war all use practically the same explosives. It is, perhaps, disappointing to us that after four years of warfare we have been unable to hamper seriously the supply of explosives to the armies of the Central Powers, but it is as well to recognise the truth, however unpalatable it may be. No nation is ahead of the others in the possession of superior materials. The most powerful explosive in practical use is nitro-glycerine, and that was discovered as long ago as 1846. It is not improbable that more powerful propellants may be obtained by the intensified researches now being conducted all over the world, but experts are not very sanguine, for they realise the difficulties. The power which is needed depends much more upon heat than upon gas, and it has been found by practical experience that high temperatures produce excessive erosion of the rifling of the weapons in which they are generated. What the chemists really hope to discover at no very distant date is something better than "T.N.T." for shell-filling, for that most important of all of the shell high-explosives has only about one-half of the shattering power of blasting gelatine. If only a new compound, equal in power to the latter and as safe to the user as "T.N.T.," could be discovered by the Allies, they would score very definitely. For it must be remembered that the explosive used for filling shells must possess special qualities not essential in those used in bombs. The difficult problem of the shell is the detonation.

It is the misfortune of experts that they become so absorbed in the technicalities of their subject that frequently they are unable to explain, in simple language suitable to the layman's intelligence, the elementary principles of their subject. Not long ago Mr. James Young gave three lectures before the Royal Society of Arts on modern military explosives, and while the layman may find it hard to understand what is meant by "acetone" and "aminals," there was much in the lectures to interest us, although we have noticed no extracts from them in the Home newspapers. The most interesting portion is that in which he explains the parallel between the war of to-day and that at the beginning of the last century. Then the British command of the seas cut off the supplies of saltpetre from our enemies, and their chemists promptly found methods of artificial production. Nowadays nitrates, or nitric acid, are as essential as saltpetre was a century ago. It was only four or five years before the war that scientists demonstrated how the nitrogen of the atmosphere might be "fixed." Their object was the peaceful one of obtaining nitrates for feeding the soil. To-day there are in Germany huge works for obtaining nitrates from the atmosphere to enable explosives to be supplied to the Army. A substitute for cotton, known long before the war, is wood-pulp, and this is widely used in Germany for explosives. One great inconvenience experienced by our enemies, however, is due to the fact that glycerine, in nitro-glycerine, is a constituent of all powders used in heavy guns. Mr. Young says that every cordite cartridge requires its own weight of fat for the glycerine alone. That may explain many things which we have heard recently concerning the fat famine in Germany, and we may yet find that the manufacture of explosives in Germany will accomplish in that country the result which the long-range gun has signally failed to achieve in Paris—that is to say, make the masses cry out for peace.

The Lieut-Governor of Burma has declared Hongkong infected by plague.

There will be a service in the Peak Church on Sunday at 6.30 p.m. and on subsequent Sundays at the same hour.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Thursday:—Bubonic plague, 2 (2 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (2 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 1 (1 death); diphtheria, 1 (1 death). All the sufferers were Chinese.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MURDERS AND ARMED ROBBERIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—In common with your correspondent "Wireless" and I believe, the majority of the public in Hongkong, I, also, would like to know, how much longer the Government is going to dilly-dally before taking drastic steps to put an end, once and for all, to the disgraceful and scandalous state of affairs which has been prevailing in the Colony for some time past.

Is it not sufficient that five Europeans have been foully murdered within the last six months or so?

Is it not sufficient that armed robberies are taking place so frequently? What more do the officials (or the official) responsible require before arousing themselves from their torpor?

Methodically if it were the Hon. Mr. So and So, or Sir Somebody or Other there would have been a great outcry before this, but the poor fellows who have been so cruelly done to death without having a dog's chance to protect themselves were not sufficiently important personages in the Colony in the eyes of the powers that be, there was not sufficient incentive to make a move in the matter.

Poor consolation—is it not—to attempt to console the heart-broken widows and families of these officers by telling them their husbands and fathers died nobly doing their duty.

Why, for instance, are there not at least two European officers allotted to each outlying Police Station? The authorities responsible may say they cannot spare the men. I put it to you, sir, that such a statement would be untrue, for, if it were not, then the blame rebounds on to their shoulders, as they have drafted not less than 69 Regular Police officers from the Colony since the outbreak of the War—men who really could not be spared, as they were engaged in work of "Imperial interest"—the most important of all, in fact—namely, the preservation of law and order in British Territory.—Yours truly, "DREJAY."

Hongkong, 20th July, 1918.

OBSTRUCTION AT NORTH POINT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—La regard to "Motorist's" letter in yesterday's paper regarding the incident at North Point, I myself and other witnesses saw the thing occur. We had just stepped off the car when Motor Car No. 143 passed by at a moderate speed, sounding no horn. The next thing we saw was a small boy lying on the ground, he having been run over by the car. I at once ran to the small boy and picked him up and handed him over to the care of a Chinese. Then I went after the car and, as I was taking its number, I was assaulted by the driver, and I severely assaulted him back, although no blows were struck. If the boy had been killed, I consider it would be a pure case of manslaughter. It is a well-known fact that this car passes at various times in the day to and from the North Point Hotel. Trusting you can see your way clear to publish this.—Yours, etc., ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

Hongkong, July 19th, 1918.

ARETHUSA WAR EMERGENCY FUND.

It is of the utmost importance that the splendid work of the Aretusa Training Ship should not suffer during the war and onwards. Its contribution of 2,500 boys to the Royal Navy, 6,500 boys to the Mercantile Marine, and a further 4,000 to the British Army's various services should make an appeal hard to resist. Another 6,000 from the Society's Country Homes have been trained to become good citizens of the British Empire, and many of them to-day are in various British Colonies. If the Society, to which this vessel belongs, and its eight country and London Homes are to be maintained in 1919 without a shortage of funds it can only be accomplished by an increase of subscriptions and donations and by special gifts to the War Emergency Fund (of which Their Majesties the King and Queen are patrons) to meet the increased cost of food and materials. The Committee plead earnestly for a generous response to this appeal for Britons living in the Far East. All gifts will be promptly and gratefully acknowledged by Mr. Henry G. Copeland, Secretary, if sent to 194, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, England.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN PROPERTY ON SHAMSEEN.

London, July 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that it had been decided at present to treat German property in the British Concession on Shamseem, China, similarly as the Chinese Government treated German property outside the Concession, and the necessary instructions had been given. This involved a termination of the leases of German buildings.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE JUSTICE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ).]

THE WOOD ROAD ROBBERY.

The trial of Chin Chun Hing, Leung Chan Kwong, Fung Yew Ting, Chu We, Sit Shiu, and Li Chang for committing an armed robbery at Wood Road on May 19th, and stealing jewellery and money to the value of over \$2,000, was concluded yesterday.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) prosecuted. The prisoners were undefended.

The following jury were empanelled to try the case:—Messrs. W. G. Baker, A. H. Abbas, N. J. Austin, A. D. Humphreys, H. E. Green, and A. Aitchison.

After the hearing of the evidence had been concluded, a question arose as to the admissibility of certain evidence which had been adduced.

It will be remembered that the Crown Solicitor, in his opening statement, mentioned that the wives of the second and fourth prisoners informed the Police of the whereabouts of the fifth and sixth prisoners, whom they accused of participation in the robbery.

His Lordship said that that was the only evidence against the two men, and he asked the second and fourth prisoners whether they wished their wives' evidence to be considered by the jury.

Both prisoners strongly objected.

His Lordship then said that the fifth and sixth prisoners ought to be discharged.

The Crown Solicitor wished to know whether these two prisoners could be charged separately.

His Lordship replied that that was not possible, and discharged the two prisoners.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence against the other four prisoners, stating that there was a strong array of facts against them.

The jury then returned a unanimous verdict of "Guilty."

His Lordship said he thought the prisoners deserved corporal punishment, and, as he wished to pass a sentence befitting the crime, he would defer it till Monday, pending the medical examination of the prisoners.

FORGING A DOCUMENT.

A Chinese named Lo Ho Sang, was charged with forging a document—a mortgage deed—and also with soliciting a forged document.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, but the prisoner pleaded guilty.

The document was a mortgage deed in respect of certain ground in the New Territories, by which means the prisoner falsely obtained \$200 from a woman. He represented that a man he took with him during the transactions was his nephew, but in fact he was no relation.

Prisoner was previously convicted for larceny in 1913, and his Lordship remarked that if the prisoner was able to make reparation to the woman he had defrauded that fact would be taken into consideration.

Prisoner said that he had some property in the New Territories which he could sell and so raise enough to repay the money.

His Lordship adjourned the case until Monday morning for enquiries to be made.

GERMAN-FINNISH TREATY.

The *Bergens Aftenblad* learns from the best source that the so-called commercial treaty between Finland and Germany includes the following:—

Finland shall during twenty years be under Germany's economic control. 100,000 Finlanders are to be at Germany's disposal if Russia should recommence war. Germany is to invest capital in a number of Finnish industrial concerns, preferably those which produce raw articles for export to Russia. German officers are to be employed as teachers and teachers in the Finnish military colleges.

THE WAR.

FRENCH COMMENCE CONSIDERABLE ATTACK.

BE LIEVED TO BE PROGRESSING WELL.
AMERICANS RECOVER GROUND SOUTH OF MARNE

GERMAN AIR RAID ON PRISONERS' CAMP.

BOAT MENACE DECLINING DAILY

GERMANY'S WAR AIMS.

FRanco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BRITISH FRONT.

GRE: HOSTILE GAS-SHELLING.

LONDON, July 17th.

10.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We secured prisoners in patrol encounters northward of Bethune and westward of Merville.

There was great hostile gas-shelling on the Villers-Bretonneux front, also host artillery and trench-mortar activity in the Albert sector.

AUSTRALIANS' SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, July 18th.

1.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Australians, in a successful enterprise last night in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux, advanced the line south-eastward on upwards of a milefront and captured two field-guns, a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Hebuterne and successfully raid southward of Hebuterne.

We drove off raiders southward of Busuoy.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing northward of Billieres.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

12.15 a.m.

Thunder and rainstorms on July 16th hindered our air work.

We dropped 13 tons of bombs on Zebrugge Mole, billets at Estaires and Merville, also aerodromes and dumps.

We brought down ten aeroplanes and drove down four. We shot down six balloons in flames. Nine of our machines are missing.

Our night-fliers dropped 500 bombs on railway junctions at Seclin, and on billets. All our machines returned.

A large enemy bomber descended behind our lines.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE HAS MISCARRIED.

AMSTERDAM, July 18th.

The principal Dutch papers are of opinion that the German offensive has miscarried.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MOUVOISIN.

LONDON, July 17th.

5.30 p.m.

A French communiqué says:—South of the Marne the Germans attacked last night with fresh forces north of St. Agnan, Chapelle, and Monthodon, and succeeded in penetrating La Bourdonnerie.

The battle continues bitterly on the wooded slopes immediately south of these points.

Farther east, despite very lively attacks, we held the enemy on the southern edge of Bouquigny, and Nesles Woods.

The Germans also attempted a powerful effort in the direction of Mouvoisin, which they seized, but a counter-attack drove them out.

Between the Marne and Rheims violent fighting is proceeding in Courton Woods.

An enemy attack in the region of Vignay completely failed.

East of Rheims local enemy attempts were fruitless. Notably in the region of Prunay, the Germans, who were endeavouring to renew their assaults on Beaumont, sustained a sanguinary defeat. We entirely maintained our positions everywhere.

The enemy's attempt in the region of Prunay to reach Beaumont, which was repulsed with heavy loss, was doubtless intended to complete the isolation of Rheims.

The enemy, despite the most violent efforts, did not progress on the Marne front this morning.

The importance of the battle as a whole lies in the proximity of Montagne-de-Rheims to the scenes of the fighting in the Marne Valley. A serious advance eastward in this direction will not only imperil Epernay, but Montagne itself, which is exposed to being turned from the south.

BATTLE DEGENERATES INTO LOCAL ACTIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

4.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, stated:—The situation is entirely favourable.

The enemy east of Rheims has not moved since the collapse of his abortive thrust this morning in the direction of Beaumont. Fighting continues between Rheims and the Marne and south of the river, but the enemy has not seriously advanced anywhere.

The battle is more and more degenerating into a series of local actions, in which the French infantry has asserted its superiority in turning the German infiltration tactics against the enemy.

DOWNPOUR SLOWS UP OPERATIONS.

LONDON, July 18th.

4.35 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing on Wednesday afternoon, stated:—A downpour of rain slowed up operations. Fighting continues in the region where the counter-attack was begun yesterday. Many Germans between the railway and the south bank of the Marne apparently escaped to the north bank during the night.

ENEMY PRESSING RAID.

LONDON, July 18th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—There was heavy fighting this morning from Comblizy to Vignay, about 20 miles.

The enemy is pressing hard in a south-easterly direction on the left, and menacing Rheims from the west. The right is pushing eastward along the Marne Valley in the direction of Epernay.

South of the Marne the Germans are endeavouring to push on towards the south in order to enlarge their holding on the south bank, to obtain manœuvring room for their divisions marching up the river, but the French are strongly posted on the heights overlooking the river which separates the German left and right wings, and so it is doubtful whether such an attempt will result in a serious gain.

CREDIT FOR FRENCH VICTORY.

It is important to remember that the credit of the French victory must be assigned to General Gouraud, east of Rheims, because the Germans, who failed everywhere in this sector, are pretending in their communiqués that the attack here was merely a diversion. This is a camouflage, for evidence gathered from the battlefield leaves no doubt that the enemy intended to reach the Suippe on the first day. One division, whose Orders we captured, was instructed to halt on the bank of the Marne and await a supporting division before crossing. The German High Command intended to occupy Chalons to-night.

ENEMY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.

It is increasingly clear that the enemy's strategic objective is the occupation of the whole of the right bank of the Marne from Chalons to Chateau Thierry, using the river as a shield for his uncovered flank in the final march to Paris. The attack in the field was mainly because General Gouraud was constantly posted regarding the enemy's intentions and his sector was thoroughly prepared.

FRENCH START ATTACK.

LONDON, July 18th.

2.40 p.m.

It is authoritatively stated that the French started a considerable attack this morning between Chateau Thierry and Soissons. It is believed they are progressing well.

So far 27 German divisions have been identified as having been actually engaged, while, including the reserve divisions, probably about 50 enemy divisions are participating in the offensive. Prince Rupprecht's reserves have not been sufficiently drawn upon to exclude the possibility of an attack in the north.

The German estimate of 15,000 prisoners is exaggerated.

The situation is officially regarded as distinctly good.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS RECOVER POSITIONS.

The French have retaken Mouvoisin and Chancelareine.

The Italians have retaken Clairizet, south-westward of Rheims.

The Germans progressed slightly northward of St. Agnan.

AMERICANS REGAIN SOUTH BANK OF MARNE.

LONDON, July 18th.

2.10 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—The Americans in the Marne sector entirely regained possession of the south bank of the river.

The enemy north-west of Chateau Thierry again attempted to attack near Vaux.

The attack was completely broken up by infantry and artillery fire before reaching our lines.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPORTS.

LONDON, July 17th.

1.45 a.m.

A German afternoon official report claims 15,000 prisoners.

LONDON, July 17th.

10.50 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Southward of Courtemont we advanced as far as the Surmilly sector. Violent enemy counter-attacks south of the Marne broke down. We extended our successes north of the Marne. We advanced to the heights northward of Ventail and fought our way through the Rodemat and Roi woods. We threw back the enemy on Montagne-de-Rheims and captured the fortified heights north-westward of Massiges. Our prisoners are now 18,000. We shot down further 38 aeroplanes.

We broke in the enemy positions south-westward and eastward of Rheims. Von Boehm crossed the Marne between Jaulgonne and east of Dormans and stormed the slopes on the south bank, penetrating the stubbornly defended woods and driving back the enemy towards Condé-La-Chapelle, Comblizy and Maenil. We also won a Franco-Italian position between the Ardre and the Marne. The armies of von Mudra and von Einem attacked from Prunay to Tahure, but the enemy avoided our attack, and we captured the first position. We pushed forward south of Nauray-Moronvilliers across Cornillet and the Keilberg heights as far as the Roman road, north-west of Prosmes. East of the river Suippe we progressed between Auberville and south-westward of Tahure. The enemy maintained his second position northward of Prosmes, Souain and Perthes.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "KAWACHI" DISASTER

TOXIO, July 17th.

The *Kawachi* (battleship) sank in four minutes.

The cause is unknown.

The captain and 400 of the crew were saved.

The whole complement was 1,100.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN WORKS BOMBED.

LONDON, July 18th.

The Air Ministry's official report states:—Aeroplanes on Tuesday night bombed the works at Hatcendingen and Burbach, with good results and appreciable damage.

They also bombed an aerodrome, with good results.

All returned.

Our aeroplanes on Wednesday successfully attacked railway sidings at Thionville. All returned.

GERMANS RAID PRISONERS' CAMP.

PARIS, July 17th.

The Germans raided the prisoners' camp at Troyes and, as a result, 94 Germans were killed and 74 injured.

Italian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH PENETRATE LINES.

LONDON, July 17th.

7.50 p.m.

An Italian official report states:—The British penetrated the lines south-eastward of Asiago, inflicting heavy losses and capturing 24 prisoners.

The enemy heavily stormed our advanced line southward of Col Tasson, but were driven back.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 16th.

9.20 p.m.

A wireless Austrian official report states:—We repulsed four powerful Italian assaults at Monte Pertica and Solarolo, with very heavy enemy losses.

General

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICANS DECORATED.

LONDON, July 17th.

The Press Bureau announces that General Pershing has been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath, and General March, Chief of the American General Staff, and General Tasker H. Bliss, Representative at Versailles, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

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FRANCE'S NATIONAL FETE.

LONDON, July 18th.

President Wilson, in a telegram to President Poincaré, says that July 14th, like the American Fourth of July, had taken a new significance, not only for France, but for the world. "The ocean seems very narrow to-day and France is so close a neighbour to our hearts. The war is being fought to save mankind."

M. Take Jonescu addressed a message to the members of the Roumanian Colony assembled in Paris on the occasion of the French National Day, saying, "I should have considered it a great honour to make a speech on the occasion of the French fête, which henceforth will be a universal National Festival. The present conflict cannot end except by the complete defeat of Germany. A triple wall must be built around Germany, political, economic, and moral, to separate her from free democratic mankind."

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(Continued in Page 4)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VIEWS OF THE LABOUR MEMBER OF THE WAR CABINET.

Speaking upon the question of a League of Nations at East Ham, recently, Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, laid down the principle that such a league must be binding upon all Powers, and that all nations must agree to submit disputes to a tribunal for settlement. Mr. Barnes also declared that there must be agreement upon reduction of armaments, suppression of private capitalism in their manufacture, and the inauguration of some international machinery by which effect could be promptly given to international decrees. It was difficult, he went on, to envisage a League of Nations which would include Germany and Austria as well as Great Britain and France, but we must look beyond the smoke of the present battle. We must subordinate the natural feeling of repugnance for Germans, and look forward to the time when there would be a chastened German people, convinced by war that they were wasteful as well as wicked, and that it was bad for them as well as for others. Their present depravity might be only a passing phase. The inclusion of Germany in the League of Nations should not be regarded as a favour to Germany, but rather as something to which she should be required to subscribe. In fact, it might well be one of the terms imposed upon her at a peace conference. Now could a peaceably-disposed League of Nations reduce armaments while a nation of seventy millions of people was left outside to form a rival League of Nations, and again set the pace in the building of battleships and all the devilry of war preparations?

LESSENING OF ARMAMENTS.
It was no less necessary that there must be an international police to ensure ready obedience to the world's decrees. The lessening of armaments was necessary for the world's safety, and in this connection there must be agreement among the nations to eliminate the element of private profits from their manufacture. It was not too much to say that this war had to some extent been caused by the spread of armaments among the nations by private profiteers. Armaments should, after the war, be manufactured only by the nation in national workshops in so far as they were needed for national purposes, and in international workshops for intended for international purposes. But the British Navy would have to be kept strong during the transitional period. It was true that we should be called upon to give up part of our national sovereignty, but others would be called upon to do the same. After all, this but followed the line of evolution.

A start could be made by the Entente Powers calling a Conference to discuss upon the conclusions reached at The Hague in 1899 and 1907. Why should it not be possible now to adopt the suggestion made by the American Delegation to establish a standing Court of Arbitration to decide upon interpretation of laws and covenants, and to adjudicate upon questions waiting decision and arising out of the war?

"And at the same time," Mr. Barnes also suggested, "why not call in the aid of international jurists to examine the ground with a view to being prepared with further definite proposals on the coming of peace. The Hague is neutral ground, there are the buildings opened in 1913 for the purposes of peace, and in the findings of the two conventions is to be found the framework of the international organization. The Hague Conference of 1916 was to have been called by America. America might well ask Holland now to take the initiative in calling upon the Allied Governments to confer there—not in substitution for, but as preliminary to, the third Hague Conference, which will, I hope, be held after the war. This might be done without in any way lessening our efforts to beat the German, and in fact it might even induce Germany to review her position in the world. The people are, I believe, ready everywhere. The time may come when peoples will not be content with mere lip service by statesmen to the League of Nations as a pious aspiration, but will insist upon something being done to realise it. Why not anticipate that pressure by boldly facing the situation and translating rhetorical language into definite practical propositions?"

LABOUR AND PEACE.
There had been much talk in this and other countries about a Stockholm Conference. He believed that, the Stockholm Conference apart, there was a growing feeling on the part of organised labour and democracy in the Allied countries that Governments should consult more than they had done so far with organised labour and democracy outside of Governments. Of late the Council of the League of Nations had also discussed peace terms for each country, but surely it would be of general advantage that direct representatives of the peoples—such as Mr. Samuel Gompers from the United States of America, and A. Albert Thomas, of France—should bring into the discussion of the future peace of the world the real live feeling which the people could give from direct contact with the people. The conference would afford an opportunity to tide over the differences which had arisen between the Allied Governments and the people over this much vexed question of an international conference. It might, as a matter of fact, partake of the character of an international conference of all the Allies, with provision for other countries coming in later on to benefit by what was done. For whatever else might be done or left undone, the highest wisdom as well as the largest charity demanded that a league for the safety of the world could not permanently shut out any nation except one in open arms against it.

"The civilised world," said Mr. Barnes, in conclusion, "is at the parting of the ways. It must go on to destruction, or arrest the destructive forces before it is too late. Either there must be a leap upward to a more refined life, or a drift down to the barbarism from which we sprang. A step forward will clear the undergrowth of prejudices and insularity, and enable us to more clearly see through towards the fuller light. Let us take that step and by convening a Hague Conference and giving it a mandate to draw up rules and provisions for the reduction of armaments among the Entente Powers, and to devise a means by which in the future unwarranted aggression may be met by prompt and effective punishment." (Cheers.)

BATTLE STORIES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

PRESERVING THE COMMUNICATIONS.

[By "Z"]

"When you retire," said a Signal Sapper, wounded in the recent fighting, "you are apt to get your communications tangled up. It isn't easy, even for a soldier not concerned in the actual job of signalling, to understand just how it becomes difficult. When you make an advance you can lay out lines as you go; when you retire you can't very well do that. You've got to get in advance of the retiring line and lay cable from an arranged place to your headquarters wherever they may be. It's not only that, but you're getting less and less room for play, less and less time for your job."

"Now, just you listen and I'll try to give you an idea of how the lines of an Army go. Take it first from the Army Headquarters. There are lines running from the Army to other Armies and to G.H.Q., but there are others going to the smaller units, next in order of descent, the Army Corps—maybe two. You'll have a few lines going to each. After your Corps you come to Divisions—maybe two to each Corps. Now, take it in single lines. You've two lines from the Army to the two Corps; the two lines spread out to four going to the Divisions. Each Division has, say, four brigades, so your original line has now spread out to sixteen branches. Each Brigade has four battalions, say—I'm not giving you the proper figures and they vary, anyhow—so that your line has now spread out to sixty-four lines. It's a tree-like growth, if you understand me, trunk, branches, minor branches, twigs—I'm talking roughly of the infantry, without bothering over Artillery or any auxiliary forces."

COMMUNICATION IN AN ADVANCE.

"The part of an Army that moves quickest in an advance is the foremost fringe, your platoons. They go forward behind the barrage and as soon as the position they take is consolidated, you'll have the Brigade H.Q.'s coming up behind. While the advance is going on the messages are got through by runners, but it isn't long before you have men going up to the lines, running out wires as they go. Now, it's an easy thing to lay out wires when you're going forward—it is a matter of simplifying matters—the Division comes to take the place of one of the Brigades, and the Corps can take the place of the Division. You can join up new lines to the old ones and let the loops back stay until you've time to lay shorter lines."

"It used to be a great dodge, in training times at the beginning of the war, to keep up electric signals while a whole division was on the move. One cable cart would go forward with the brigades and lay cable, while another cart would come behind with the Division and pick up the cable which the one in advance had laid. You got your complete electric circuit by the line, through instruments on each cable cart, returning by earth through the steel tires on the wheels. But that was for more open warfare than we've seen in France."

"As well as using your electric signals, you'd have visual methods and despatch riders. Oh, an advance is all right if it is a bit hurried. The thing that tickles up the Signal Service is to have to do the job in a retirement."

COMMUNICATION IN A RETIREMENT.

"Since the early days of the war we've had to alter our ways of signalling time and again. It was a bit haphazard in the early days, but we've learned since. The thing that altered our minds was the solidifying of the front—the coming of trench warfare. It came to be found that when you left lines lying out in the open you were only asking for trouble. With the increased weight of shell-fire a line in the open had a dog's chance of lasting; and the linesmen that had to keep these lines in repair had a small chance of surviving."

"Like everything else in this trench war, signals became more permanent. Instead of putting up lines for a day's use we had to put them up to last for months. Our poles to carry the wires got more and more permanent, and lines were more often laid underground in watertight ducts."

"Now, when the Germans came at us in this last push the things that were our strength in trench warfare were a weakness in the retirement. I'm not crabbing—I'm only putting it forward to show the difficulty. A tram-car is a fine thing, permanent, carries a lot of people, is easy to work—as long as it's on its permanent way. But take it off its track and you make it useless. A motor-car's better for getting you into odd places, a horse will take you where a car is useless, but your own feet will take you where all else will fail. It's the same with your permanent signal lines. They're all right when things are solid, but when a state of flux comes it's best to get to quick methods and use your own feet."

"You see, the further we had to retire the more cramped we became for room, the more pressed for time. Our branching system of electric signals got engulfed, first the twigs, then the branches and so on. Our chaps might hold a bit of the line for a bit, but by their side some of their pals might be driven in. That would let the enemy get back to one of the Brigade H.Q.'s. So the fellows that had stuck it would have to retire and no time would be spared to pick up cables. The further back we went the less we'd be able to lay lines. So most of the work of getting messages through would be done by runners and despatch riders."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

GEN SMUTS AND ALLIED AIMS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMACY.

General Smuts acknowledging his admission to the freedom of the city of Glasgow, recently, said we were at the very climax of the whole accumulated efforts of four years' warfare. Britain's allies were now standing in the breach, not only for themselves, but for the whole of mankind. The enemy knew that we were not only the military, but the moral, economic, and industrial mainstay of the whole Alliance, and that therefore if Britain were broken the rest would break themselves. We had to prove that neither as an army nor as a nation would we ever tire until we had done our duty and finished our work. The country was indebted to the present Prime Minister, in the highest degree, for his unceasing labours in bringing about the unity of command. "The Prime Minister," said General Smuts, "has his faults—(laughter)—but remember they are the faults of genius. When, at a time of supreme crisis, a man comes forward, a real man of genius, to guide the affairs of the nation, I pray you do not look at little mistakes, but look at big work." (Cheers.)

WHAT "VICTORY" MEANS.

The British were an optimistic people. They had always been successful, unfortunately—(much laughter)—and they believed they never could fail. Well, Ludendorff had an eye-opener. His offensive had been like a blinding flash of lightning on a dark night, and in that way he had done us the greatest possible service. He (General Smuts) had been astonished at the curious perspective of many people in this country who said, "Oh! do not be too hard on the Boche. Do not try to secure an immediate and impossible victory." But Ludendorff's offensive showed where and what the real danger was. We should have to exert ourselves before in our whole history. (Cheers.) There had been a great deal of unhealthy and unwholesome pacifism. He often met pacifist friends who had been misled by false sentiment, by a false judgment as to German aims. They misread the whole situation, and it only required some flash of lightning like Ludendorff's to make them realise the danger, and to make them feel just as patriotically as the rest of us. The spirit of the British nation at this hour was to him the best pledge of the victory that was coming. Victory was a vague term, and there were people who meant by an Allied victory that we must completely smash Germany across the Rhine and dictate terms of peace at Berlin. He was not of that opinion. We were not fighting to become the dominant military province of the world. That was Germany's idea of victory.

General Smuts referred to another matter, which he said he considered of great importance. "I deeply regret," he said, "the disclosures that have been made, because if this war is going to end ultimately it will be necessary from time to time for combatants to try informally to get into touch with one another. When, many years ago, I was Attorney-General to President Kruger I was a very young man, and inclined, of course, to be aggressive. He told me that the way to deal with your opponent was to smack him hard on one cheek and rub him gently on the other. (Laughter.) This war is much more than a military war, and we shall have to use our diplomacy and all the other forces at our disposal in order to bring it to a victorious end. Without private and informal comparison of notes how are you going to know what your enemy is prepared to concede? The highest objects of peace will be secured not only by the gallantry of our armies but by the weapons of our diplomacy when the time is ripe for obtaining a satisfactory peace for the Allies." (Cheers.)

done by runners and despatch riders. I can say for myself that I carried hundreds of messages in that first week, and not only that but I found myself in a trench one day pumping lead into the enemy. It was a mighty quest job for a Signal Sapper. In times like this it's the human more than the mechanical factor that counts—the fact and the brain come into their own again. I'll show you what I mean. During the time I had to join in with the others in stopping the German rush, we had to retire with about four men who were using a machine-gun, and the Germans were thick and quick on our heels.

"The gun team found a depression in the ground and the N.C.O. in charge thought he couldn't find a better place to defend. So he got down there with his gun and his ammunition. But the Germans were almost on top of us and we hadn't the nerve enough to stop them with the rifle. The great thing was to get the machine-gun into action while the Germans were still a bit off. The infantry men were fumbling about with the gun, trying to get it into position, and I was lying by their side bringing into the trench the mechanical factor that counts. I couldn't stop them. The Sergeant kept looking anxiously over the top of the bank. It was touch and go and he looked as if the Germans would be on us before the gun was ready."

"Then one of the Germans let out a yell. He stood up and showed himself as plain as could be. He'd picked up a small bully-buff in that someone had dropped, and he acted with it as if it were a bomb. He pulled out a fake safety pin, and shied the supposed bomb right into the crowd of Germans. They scattered like scared rabbits and as they scattered the gun opened out. That chap gave us the one necessary second."

THE RESCUE OF THE ARMENIANS.

HOW BRITAIN HELPED THE REFUGEES.

[BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE YOUNG-HUBBARD, G.O.C., K.C.I.E.]

During one of the earlier years of the War, news came to Egypt that large numbers of Armenians, mostly old men, women and children, fleeing from the Turks, had reached the coasts of Syria and were imploring help from the Allies.

As Syria was by tacit consent in those days in the French sphere of influence it was decided to send up two or three French men-of-war to see what could be done. So successful were the French in their errand of mercy that they suddenly sailed into Port Said one Sunday morning bringing 5,000 of these Armenian refugees. Having no other establishments themselves, the French asked the British to take over and feed, house, and clothe these wretched people. Even in ordinary times to suddenly have to provide for 5,000 hungry and destitute persons of both sexes is no easy undertaking, but to do so in the middle of a campaign, where such a call was least expected, was a great undertaking.

However, Sir John Maxwell, who then commanded in Egypt, being a man of resource and quick to overcome difficulties, at once accepted the responsibility and immediately set about facing the problem. By exceedingly good chance there happened to be at Port Said a first class Staff Officer, Colonel Elgood of the Devonshire Regiment, and on him fell the burden of the work. To assist were called in the services of a Colonel in the Royal Engineers who was just going on a long-earned leave, and between them they tackled the job.

First was chosen a clean bit of ground on the Canal Bank opposite Port Said, and quite isolated from it, for no one knew what diseases these poor people might not introduce amongst the troops and civil population. Indeed small-pox and cholera had been rife in the countries whence they came. At the same time a wire was sent to Cairo for tentage for a large camp to be pitched for the 5,000; and these men promptly arrived by special train that night. Next it was necessary to run a water pipe under the Canal, for there is no fresh water on the east bank; indeed all there is for drinking purposes on the right bank comes by the sweet water Canal many hundreds of miles from the Nile, and has then to go through filtration beds and general purification before it can be safely used for drinking. Having run the water under the Canal, which itself, perhaps it need hardly be mentioned, undiluted salt of the ocean. Not content with setting up mere taps for drinking water, they also installed bathing places by the dozen both for the men and for women with overhead shower baths. Cables were run under the Canal and electric light was installed all over the camp.

The camp was a model of organization. Here were 5,000 miserable refugees who talked no language known to any Englishman, and yet had to be so disposed and regulated that at any rate as a first necessity they could be fed. The camp was therefore laid out in squares, and in each square were twenty-five tents, with little paths between each tent and broad roads between each square. In each tent square of twenty-five tents and over 100 Armenians were appointed the most venerable looking patriarch in charge. And to each square was given a different coloured flag, red, blue, magenta, and so on through all the colours and most of the half-colours that ever existed. These colours flew from every tent in that square, and from a flag-staff in the centre of it.

So those 250 Armenians belonged permanently to the red, or blue, or yellow, or any coloured flag. Carrying this clever device further, the drinking taps and the bathing places, both for males and females belonging to each square bore the colour flag of the square. Thus with one spoken word each Armenian knew exactly where to go for his ablutions and drinking water.

But the climax in ingenuity was reached in arranging for the feeding operations of this multitude. A small area of ground about the size of two lawn-tennis courts was laid out near the centre of the camp, this area was divided up into squares on the exact plan of the main camp, each square in this miniature being about one yard square. Standing in each of the miniature squares was the colour flag of the square in the real camp which it represented.

At certain fixed hours, morning and evening baskets were placed in the middle of these miniature squares containing the exact rations for the 250 Armenians who lived in the square which bore that particular colour.

Each square sent a fatigue party of boys or women who fetched their own baskets and then, without confusion, was the multitude fed.

Next came the question of clothing and bedding. Happily this was in mid-summer, when in Egypt the less clothing one wears the better; but the nights may turn chilly. Thus a soldier's blanket apiece was issued throughout the camp; and the sand being soft and warm with a good tent overhead the poor refugees felt happy indeed. For clothing an appeal was made to the hundreds of rich Armenians who had lived and prospered in Egypt and under British rule and these came nobly forward and were unremittent in their endeavours to help their countrymen and women.

It might naturally be supposed that this wonderful feat in organization would have taken some weeks or perhaps months to accomplish, but it did not. At this time it so happened that the northern section of the Suez Canal, including Port Said, was under my command and Colonel Elgood was one of my Staff Officers.

It was Sunday when the Armenians were handed over to us by the French. On Tuesday when I went over to see how things were going on everyone was under shelter with ample food and water, and on Thursday, that is within four days, the camp stood perfectly organized and in the most complete working order.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES

PAINS AFTER EATING, FLATULENCE, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

When your organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—through any cause are unable to do their work efficiently they have an unhappy knack of compelling your attention to the fact.

It may be that the first indication you have of their lack of proper condition is some slight distaste for food; a drowsy feeling after partaking of a meal; or a recurring headache in a mild form; flatulence or acidity. Attend to the call of these dangerous signals and you may be spared months of untold suffering. Act at once by helping your digestive system to thoroughly and efficiently do the

work required of them. Take Mother Seigel's Syrup, the remedy which has proved its value to thousands upon thousands of similar cases, the world over.

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This seemed to be a creditable limit to the good work. Not so, however. On the following Sunday at my inspection I found schools open for the children, and all the men and women organized and performing some sort of work. The younger men were being drilled and played in, washing, making clothes, and in other feminine occupations; and the older men were formed into regular organized parties for work about the camp, sanitary and otherwise.

Jonah may have grown a gourd over his head in a night, but certainly Colonel Elgood grew a camp for 5,000 Armenians in four days.

KEATING'S POWDERS



NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Shanghai Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1918.

(26)

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FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"EWAISANG"

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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW... "TAKSANG" Sat., 20th July, 7 a.m.
 SHANGHAI "TAISANG" Tue., 23rd July, 11 a.m.
 MANILA "LOONGHANG" Fri., 26th July, 3 p.m.
 TIENSIN "CHIPSING" Sat., 27th July, 11 a.m.
 MANILA "YUENSANG" Fri., 2nd Aug., 3 p.m.
 CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "K. WALSING" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
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 From: Kanton, Shanghai, etc.

ADDRESS FROM

Brewster, Baltimore, etc.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 21st July, 1918. Holy Communion (7.00 a.m.), Matins (11 a.m.), Responses, Psalms, Venite, Barby, Psalms, Smart Eye and Smart, To Deum, etc.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, 21st July, 1918. 8th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after Morning Service, Morning Prayer at 11. Responses, Psalms, Venite, Barby, Psalms, etc.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 21st July, 1918. Sunday Services, Morning Service at 11. Hymns, 379, 665, 224 and 300. Evening Service at 8. Hymns, 324, 10, 246 and 405. Subject, "Unrepentant Adherents."

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Sign Sure of Blood Impurity.

The continual appearing through the skin of ECZEMA, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, PIMPLES, BOILS, SORES AND ERUPTIONS OF ANY KIND.

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The DREAD GRIP OF RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, GOUT.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, as don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

For solution of testimonials see pamphlet sent bottle.

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HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS

of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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WEATHER REPORT.

July 19th, at 12.35.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly over Indo-China; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has probably moved into the Yellow Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 48.86 inches, against an average of 46.16 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	(The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	(The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

18th JULY, A.M.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	30.0	68	81			
Nemaro	30.0	68	81			
Hakodate	30.0	68	81			
Tokio	30.0	68	81			
Koshi	30.0	68	81			
Nagasaki	30.0	68	81			
Kagoshima	30.0	68	81			
Yokohama	30.0	68	81			
Yokohama	30.0	68	81			
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MELBOURNE & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI STRAITS TO SINGAPORE

SHANGHAI "KAIFONG" On 23rd July, 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI "SUNGKIANG" On 23rd July, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone 88 Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"BAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... WEDNESDAY, 24th July, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to **DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD.,**
Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	11.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

B.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave From about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,500 tons	22nd July, 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	20th July 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	17th Aug. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, E.C. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... Wed., 14th Aug., at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI, Manager

Telephone 22 and 23

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KOREA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 23rd Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA and QUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 6th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager.
Raffles Building.
Telephone 3274 and 3275

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

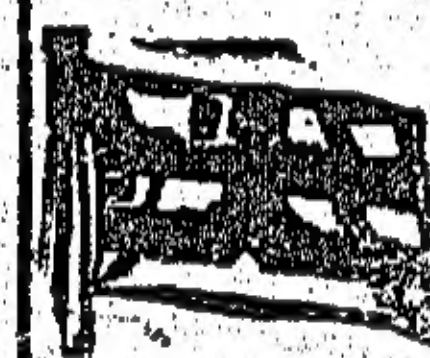
Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Rangoon and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... FRIDAY, 26th July, at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, at 2 P.M.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... MONDAY, 22nd July, at 2 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOEYU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 1st Aug., at 9 A.M.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 7th. "CHINA" August 21st.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Prince's Building. O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100 House Street, Tel. 1942.

